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14

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,342	11/26/2003	Jari Syrjarinne	944-001.122	5263
4955 7590 09/26/2007 WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS & ADOLPHSON, LLP BRADFORD GREEN, BUILDING 5 755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224 MONROE, CT 06468				
			EXAMINER TRINH, TAN H	
			ART UNIT 2618	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,342

Applicant(s)

SYRJARINNE ET AL.

Examiner

TAN TRINH

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 08-24-2007 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-6, 8 and 11-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun (U.S. Patent No. 6774838) in view of Gronemeyer (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0195260).

Regarding claim 1, Sun teaches an apparatus (see fig. 2), comprising a ranging receiver (see fig. 2, GPS receiver 10), for providing output signals indicating information as to the position or motion of the ranging receiver (see fig. 2, GPS receiver 10), the apparatus characterized in that: the ranging receiver is responsive to power control signals based on sensor signals indicating whether the ranging receiver is in motion (see figs. 1-3, col. 1, lines 66-col. 2, lines 8), the power control signals for powering on or off selected components of the ranging receiver (see figs. 1-3, col. 1, lines 66-col. 2, lines 16); and in that the apparatus further comprises:

Art Unit: 2618

a motion sensor (see fig. 2, sensor 41), mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver for providing the sensor signals (see fig. 2, sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver, col. 2, lines 41-col. 3, line 53).

Still regarding claim 1, Sun teaches the newly added: a motion sensor move when the ranging receiver moves (see fig. 2, sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver, col. 2, lines 41-col. 3, line 53, since sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging when the ranging receiver move the sensor 41 is moving). And Sun also teaches to put the ranging receiver in standby mode as opposed to fully active mode but not fully power off (see col. 2, line 56-col. 3, line 45, since the GPS receiver is in the power saving mode (standby mode) as OFF or ON for every 5 minutes alternately such that the effect of power saving, that is not completed fully power off, the controller of the receiver send out the control signal for set the ON-OFF signal to for power saving mode when the GPS receiver is stationary or moving, the GPS receiver detects the control signal and turn ON and OFF GSP receiver for every 5 minutes for power saving mode with stand by mode). Sun teaches the power control signals for powering on or off selected components as a GPS receiver. But Sun does not mention the selected the components of the GPS receiver in sleep mode.

However, Gronemeyer teaches for powering on or off selected components of the GPS receiver (100) in standby mode (see fig. 3 and 7A-B, page 2-3, sections [0011 and 0019-0020], page 4-5, sections [0033, 0036-0037 and 0040], page 7, section [0060], and page 8, sections [0064-0065]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer, in order to put GPS

Art Unit: 2618

receiver in sleep mode with selected components to be off to conserve power (see suggested by Gronemeyer on page 8, section [0064]).

Regarding claim 11, Sun teaches a method for saving power consumed by a ranging receiver (see figs. 1-2), characterized by: a step of reading sensor signals provided by a motion sensor (see figs. 1-3, col. 1, lines 66-col. 2, lines 8); mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver (see fig. 2, sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver, col. 2, lines 41-col. 3, line 53); and a step of powering down selected components of the ranging receiver based on whether the sensor signals indicate only at most insubstantial motion of the ranging receiver (see stop moving col. 2, lines 17-40).

Still regarding claim 11, Sun teaches the newly added: to put the ranging receiver in standby mode as opposed to fully active mode but not fully power off (see col. 1, lines 22-27 and col. 2, line 56-col. 3, line 45), since the GPS receiver is in the power saving mode (standby mode) as OFF or ON for every 5 minutes alternately such that the effect of power saving, that is not completed fully power off, the controller of the receiver send out the control signal for set the ON-OFF signal to for power saving mode when the GPS receiver is stationary or moving, the GPS receiver detects the control signal and turn ON and OFF GPS receiver for every 5 minutes for power saving mode with stand by mode). Sun teaches the power control signals for powering on or off selected components as a GPS receiver. But Sun does not mention the selected the components of the GPS receiver in sleep mode.

However, Gronemeyer teaches for powering on or off selected components of the GPS receiver (100) in standby mode (see fig. 3 and 7A-B, page 2-3, sections [0011 and 0019-0020],

Art Unit: 2618

page 4-5, sections [0033, 0036-0037 and 0040], page 7, section [0060], and page 8, sections [0064-0065]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer, in order to put GPS receiver in sleep mode with selected components to be off to conserve power (see suggested by Gronemeyer on page 8, section [0064]).

Regarding claims 2-3 and 14, Sun teaches a controller, responsive to the sensor signals, for providing the power control signals so as to power down the selected components of the ranging receiver, if the sensor signals indicate that the ranging receiver is substantially stationary (see stop moving col. 2, lines 17-40).

Regarding claim 4, Sun teaches wherein the controller configured to applies power to the selected components as soon as the motion sensor indicates significant motion of the ranging receiver (see col. 2, lines 17-40).

Regarding claims 5 and 12, Sun teaches a step of re-applying power to the selected components as soon as the motion sensor indicates significant motion of the ranging receiver (see fig.1-2, col. 2, lines 22-26), but not reapplying power for a predetermined time in case of sensor signals indicating motion of at most several centimeter per minute (see (see stop moving col. 2, lines 17-40). In this case the motion is very slow at most several centimeter per minute is obvious to stop moving. Since the stop or very slow motion to set the sensor to send the output

Art Unit: 2618

signal to control to turn off or keep in a state of on depend on how one would like to select particular values regarding how slow to be suitable to the system to be send out the signal to turn off of the requirements.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the applied references as claimed, so that the system of the applied references would be suitable to different system requirements.

Regarding claim 6, Sun teaches wherein the motion sensor is a MEMS-based motion sensor (see fig. 2, sensor 41, col. 2, lines 41-47).

Regarding claim 8, Sun teaches further comprising one or more ranging satellites for providing ranging signals conveying navigation information, wherein the apparatus provides the output signals indicating information as to the position or motion of the ranging receiver based on the ranging signals (see fig. 1-2, col. 1, lines 11-15).

Regarding claim 13, Sun teaches a computer program product comprising: a computer readable storage structure embodying computer program code thereon for execution by a computer processor, with said computer program code characterized in that it includes instructions for performing the steps of the method of claim 11 (see col. 1, lines 66-col. 2, lines 40). In this case the CPU to process and operated the position signal from GPS and the information record and or output device 30, that is operated by the program code and execution by CPU.

Regarding claims 15 and 16, Sun teaches an apparatus (see fig. 2), comprising a ranging receiver (see fig. 2, GPS receiver 10), responsive to the power control signals for powering on or off selected components of the ranging receiver (see figs. 1-2, transistor 421 connected to power source selected components to switching on-off, col. 1, lines 66-col. 3, line 6), so to put the ranging receiver in standby mode as opposed to fully active mode but not fully power off (see col. 1, lines 22-27 and col. 2, line 56-col. 3, line 45), since the GPS receiver is in the power saving mode (standby mode) as OFF or ON for every 5 minutes alternately such that the effect of power saving, and that is not completed fully power off, the controller of the receiver send out the control signal for set the ON-OFF signal to for power saving mode when the GPS receiver is stationary or moving, the GPS receiver detects the control signal and turn ON and OFF GPS receiver for every 5 minutes for power saving mode with stand by mode); and also responsive to ranging signals from sources for positioning (see col. 3, lines 25-28), for providing output signals indicative of the location of the ranging receiver (see col. 3, lines col. 1, lines 10-15, col. 3, lines 29-36); motion sensor (see fig. 2, sensor 41) means, mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver so as to move with the ranging receiver (see fig. 2, sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging receiver, col. 2, lines 41-col. 3, line 53, since sensor 41 is mechanically coupled to the ranging when the ranging receiver move the sensor 41 is moving), for providing sensor signals indicating whether the ranging receiver is in motion (see fig. 2, col. 2, lines 41-47 and col. 4, lines 1-10); and controller means, responsive to the sensor signals for providing the power control signals so as to power down the selected components of the ranging receiver if the sensor signals indicates that the ranging receiver is substantially stationary (see fig. 2, power controller 20, power down the selected components transistor 421, and col. 4, 1-40). Sun teaches the power

Art Unit: 2618

control signals for powering on or off selected components as a GPS receiver. But Sun does not mention the selected the components of the GPS receiver in sleep mode.

However, Gronemeyer teaches for powering on or off selected components of the GPS receiver (100) in standby mode (see fig. 3 and 7A-B, page 2-3, sections [0011 and 0019-0020], page 4-5, sections [0033, 0036-0037 and 0040], page 7, section [0060], and page 8, sections [0064-0065]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer, in order to put GPS receiver in sleep mode with selected components to be off to conserve power (see suggested by Gronemeyer on page 8, section [0064]).

Regarding claim 17, Sun teaches a controller is configured to also use the output signals from the ranging receiver in deciding whether to power down the selected components of the ranging receiver by determining whether the out put signals indicate that the ranging receiver is substantially stationary (see fig. 2, controller 20, and the output signals from the ranging receiver GPS receiver 10 to information record 30, col. 2, lines 17-21 and col. 4, lines 1-10).

Regarding claims 18-19, Sun teaches a step of re-applying power to the selected components as soon as the motion sensor indicates signification motion of the ranging receiver (see fig.1-2, col. 2, lines 22-26), but not reapplying power for a predetermined time in case of sensor signals indicating motion of at most several centimeter per minute (see stop moving col. 2, lines 17-40). In this case, the motion is very slow at most several centimeter per minute is

Art Unit: 2618

obvious to stop moving. Since the stop or very slow motion to set the sensor to send the output signal to control to turn off or keep in a state of on depend on how one would like to select particular values regarding how slow to be suitable to the system to be send out the signal to turn off of the requirements.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the applied references as claimed, so that the system of the applied references would be suitable to different system requirements.

4. Claims 9-10 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun (U.S. Patent No. 6774838) in view of Gronemeyer (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0195260) further in view of Haddrell (U.S. Pub. No. 20040209625).

Regarding claim 9, Sun or Gronemeyer teaches the GPS receiver. But Sun or Gronemeyer does not mention the cellular communication terminal and cellular communication network.

However, Haddrell teaches the cellular communication terminal and cellular communication network by which the cellular communication terminal is communicative with other communication terminals (see fig. 1, cellular communication terminal 10 and cellular communication network (BS) 14, and page 1, section [0006] a mobile phone 10 with GSM network, the terminal communication with other on during the phone call).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above combination of the teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer with

Art Unit: 2618

Hasebe, in order to provide user using cell-phone with GPS receiver for detecting a present of position of user location easier.

Regarding claims 10 and 20, Sun or Gronemeyer teaches the GPS receiver. But Sun or Gronemeyer teaches does not mention the cellular communication terminal and cellular communication network.

However, Haddrell teaches a system comprising GPS receiver and a cellular communication terminal and cellular communication network by which the cellular communication terminal is communicative with other communication terminals (see fig. 1, cellular communication terminal 10 and cellular communication network (BS) 14, and page 1, section [0006] a mobile phone 10 with GSM network, the terminal communication with other on during the phone call); and one or more ranging satellites for providing ranging signals conveying navigation information, wherein the apparatus provides the output signals indicating information as to the position or motion of the ranging receiver based on the ranging signals (see fig. 1, satellite 18, providing ranging signals 17, conveying navigation information to GPS receiver 16 on mobile terminal 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above combination of the teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer with Hasebe, in order to provide user using cell-phone with GPS receiver for detecting a present of position of user location easier.

Art Unit: 2618

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sun (U.S. Patent No. 6774838) in view of Gronemeyer (U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0195260) further in view of Yoshioka (U.S. Pub. No. 20010046884).

Regarding claim 7, Sun teaches the sensor is mercury oscillation switch or rolling ball for touching or de-touching opposition nodes and generating the signal of the motion (see fig. 2, sensor 41, col. 2, lines 13-16 and lines 41-49). But Sun or Gronemeyer fails to teach wherein the motion sensor comprises an electronic compass or an accelerometer.

However, Yoshioka teaches the motion sensor comprises an electronic compass or an accelerometer (see fig. 1, Gyro sensor 6 and speed sensor 7, and page 2, section [0032]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Sun and Gronemeyer with Yoshioka on the Gyro sensor and speed sensor technique, in order to provide user with motion sensor using Gyro sensor and speed sensor for detecting the motion on GPS receiver is easier.

Conclusion

6. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314).

Art Unit: 2618

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tan Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7888. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiners supervisor, Anderson, Matthew D., can be reached at (571) 272-4177.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office** whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tan H. Trinh
Division 2618
September 23, 2007

PATENT EXAMINER
TRINH, TAN

